NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1805. [*No.* 2262.

At the Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, holden at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the 5th inst. SAMUEL ELAM, *Esq. in the Chair, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.*

MOSES SEIXAS, *Treasurer.*

SAMUEL ELAM, CALEB GARDNER, DANIEL LYMAN, WALTER CHANNING, AUDLEY CLARKE, JOHN COOKE, and PELEG WOOD, jun, *Directors.*

And at a meeting of the Directors on the 7th of August inst. it was Resolved, that the subscriptions for re-building the Bridge, should be continued open, at the Newport Insurance-Office, under the direction of Mr. AUDLEY CLARKE, and at the Rhode-Island Insurance-Office, until the first day of October next, when the same will be closed:

And further measures were taken by the Directors, for completing the necessary subscriptions, by the said first day of October; after which time a meeting of the Stockholders will be called, that they may take such further measures as shall appear advisable.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, August 9, 1805.

AUCTION STORE.

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Establishment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS, solicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Consignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as usual. They have on Hand, at low Prices and accommodating Credit, a very handsome Supply of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Providence, June 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House, No. 12, situated on Easton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.

Newport, August 9, 1805.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of THOMAS EVANS, late of said Newport, Taylor, deceased, represented Insolvent.—Notify all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at our respective dwellings, within six months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by said court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

JOB TOWNSEND, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN TILLINGHAST, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

DORCAS EVANS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, August 9, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point, free from Quit-Rent, with the buildings thereon, consisting of one dwelling-house, No. 2, Elm-street; four rooms, wash-house, store-room, and several closets on the ground-floor, and five rooms above—store-house, stable, chaise-house, wood-house, a well of good water, and pump, all in good repair.—Also a house in Washington-street, No. 31, which has lately been well repaired, and is now in good order.—For further particulars and terms apply to DAVID HUNTINGTON, who has a House to Let, in Franklin-street, No. 9, which may be entered immediately.

Newport, August 9, 1805.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the work in a small Family.—One that can be well recommended, will receive good Wages.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 9, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Newport, ss. } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, August 1st 1805.*

WHEREAS *William White*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Blacksmith, hath this day filed in said office his certain petition, the prayer of which (for reasons therein specified) is, that the bonds of marriage subsisting between him and his wife *Elizabeth White* may be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated: This, therefore, is to give notice, to her the said Elizabeth, and to whomsoever else it doth concern, that they appear (if they should see fit) before the Honorable the Justices of said Supreme Judicial Court, at the term thereof which is to be holden at Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of the present August, to shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of his petition ought not be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

Washington Academy Lottery.

THE drawing of this lottery will positively commence on the first day of October next, and continue from day to day until completed.

By order of the Managers,

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

Washington Academy,
North-Kingstown, August 1, 1805.

*** A few Tickets, in the above mentioned Lottery, are for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, will be held at the Academy on Wednesday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeable to the charter of incorporation.—A general attendance is earnestly requested.

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

N. B. The examination and public exercises of the students will take place in the afternoon.

Washington Academy,
North-Kingstown, August 1, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

Newport, August 2, 1805.

District of Rhode-Island, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, of the said district, Widow, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof she claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit, "Sketches of the life of the late Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS D. D. Pastor of the first Congregational Church in Newport, written by himself; interspersed with marginal notes from his private diary: to which is added, a dialogue, by the same hand, on the nature and extent of true christian submission; also, a serious address to professing christians, closed by Dr. Hart's sermon at his funeral: with an introduction to the whole, by the Editor." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also to an act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

EDMUND T. ELLERY,
Clerk of the District Court for Rhode-Island District.

A true copy of Record, Attest,
EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

Have just Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality Sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL to NO. 5, Clarke-street; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in English Grammar, Reading, Writing, both useful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 9 o'clock; and from half past 9 till half past 12 in the morning; and from half past 2 till half past 5 in the evening.

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodolite, Plain-table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-House from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By Arrivals at New-York and Boston.—London dates to July 5, 1805.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

LORD MELVILLE.

YESTERDAY being the day fixed for the motion for an impeachment against Lord Melville, a great crowd assembled at an early hour, in the avenues of the House of Commons. At twelve the doors were opened, and a severe pressure ensued.—The gallery, of course, was filled in a few minutes.—In the early part of the day an opinion prevailed, that Mr. Whitbread would open the debate; but about 3 o'clock it was said that Lord Viscount Melville would be previously heard in his defence.—This excited a great degree of expectation, and a great number of persons crowded into the lower lobby, and also lined the stairs to the gallery of the House, which commands a view of the lobby, through which Lord Melville was to pass. About half past four his Lordship entered the lobby, and passed to the Secretary's room, on the left hand.—The House was at this time engaged in private business. Shortly after five, the Speaker read a letter from Lord Viscount Melville, requesting to be admitted into the body of the House, to be heard in his defence. The Hon. Robert Dundas Saunders, his Lordship's son, then moved, that his Lordship be called in: which being agreed to, the Speaker desired Mr. Colman, the Serjeant at Arms, to take the Mace, and conduct Lord Viscount Melville, into the House. In the mean time, Mr. Bellamy, the principal messenger, brought in a square arm-chair, and placed it within the body of the House, within the bar, on the left hand side.—The Serjeant at Arms then took up the mace, and having waved it three times, went out of the House, and took his station outside, in the lobby, in front of the door of the House, and also opposite to the door of the Treasury-Room. Mr. Heard, one of the messengers, had previously thrown open the folding-doors of the latter apartment, and Lord Viscount Melville, being informed by him, that the House requested his attendance, his Lordship came out and walked uncovered into the House, attended by the Serjeant and Mace.—His Lordship was dressed in black, and wore a close buckled wig powdered.—He bowed three times as he approached, and on coming within the bar, the Speaker, who wore his hat on all the time, addressing him, said, "My Lord Melville, there is a chair for your Lordship." His Lordship then sat down, and put on his hat. There was a loud murmur in the house on his coming in. As soon as it subsided, which was in less than two minutes, his lordship arose, and taking off his hat, he laid it upon the seat of the chair, and upon the hat several papers. His lordship then standing at the back of the chair, commenced his speech, in the course of which he frequently refreshed his memory, from the papers before him. His lordship spoke for two hours and a quarter. His manner was firm and impressive; and he did not, even in the part of it where he appealed to the feelings, appear the least shaken. The moment he had concluded, he took up his papers deliberately one by one, and having put his hat under his arm, made a bow to the Speaker and withdrew, attended by the serjeant, who, during the whole of the speech, remained standing on the right-hand side of his lordship, but at the distance of a few yards, with the mace resting upon the ground, and his hand upon it. The house was uncommonly crowded. Not fewer than 500 members were present.

Lord Viscount Melville's speech will be read with interest. Upon the subject of the 10 000l. and other sums of the public money received by him, and not applied to naval purposes, his lordship positively declared, that "private honor, and personal convenience" must prevent him from ever giving any account of them.

June 12.

Between five and six o'clock this morning, the debate upon Mr. Whitbread's motion closed, and the House divided, when the motion for the impeachment of Lord Melville, was lost, by a majority of 77—195 being for it, 272 against it.—A second division took place afterwards upon Mr. Bond's amendment for a criminal prosecution against Lord Melville, which was carried by a majority of 9.—Ayes, 238—Noes, 229.—At the trial in the Court of King's Bench should Lord Melville be convicted, he will simply have to pay what damage the public Treasury has sustained, and the fine will depend upon the verdict of the jury.

June 13.

The country has real cause for exultation in the result of the proceedings instituted against Lord Melville; and although the motion for impeachment has been lost, there can be no doubt that every salutary object will be attained by a criminal prosecution. While the great ends of justice will be kept in view by a process of this nature in the Court of King's Bench, his Lordship will have, like all his fellow-subjects, the best possible means of vindicating his conduct, and asserting that innocence which he so strenuously and conscientiously maintained in his speech, addressed to the House of Commons. Had the civil proceedings, which were first ordered by the House, been carried on, they might have lasted for a very considerable time, and been productive of no satisfactory results, either to the public mind or to Lord Melville himself. If he be innocent, he has now the means of defending himself; if he be guilty, let him meet with that punishment which the laws of this country, and the verdict of a British Jury, shall award!—The House of Commons could not, with a true sense of the purity with which the administration of public affairs should be conducted, do less than what their vote of this morning established; for it has been fully found that his Lordship connived at the diversion of the public money from its proper course into another channel; that he participated in the profits arising from that diversion, and that he expended a considerable sum in secret services in Scotland, the disclosure of which he refuses to make. These are charges that certainly called for a criminal prosecution, and he has now to look to the most impartial tribunal in the world, for his final acquittal or condemnation. A singular circumstance in both divisions of this morning, was the same total number of Members present—FOUR HUNDRED and SIXTY-SEVEN.—Those who voted for the criminal prosecution constituting a majority of nine, will be the more endeared to the country, by the reflection that the entire influence and strength of the minister were exerted on the opposite side.

June 14.

The latest advices from Constantinople mention, that the Grand Seignior persists in his refusal to acknowledge Bonaparte as Emperor of France. The Interpreter of the French Embassy had for some weeks been in possession of a letter from Napoleon, addressed to his Highness, but the Grand Vizier had not granted him an opportunity of delivering it.

Private letters from Vienna state, that the Emperor of the French has demanded of the Court of Vienna permission to occupy Austrian Dalmatia with French troops. It is much doubted, whether that Court will consent to this proposal.

Our Fleet off Brest is superior to the French, not in numbers, but in force, consisting of twenty-one ships of the line, of which no less than eleven are of three decks, besides frigates. The enemy has the same total of the line, but only three three-deckers. Our ships are in daily expectation of their coming out, as they have 27,000 troops *embarked*, and their ships of the line appear full of men.

Private letters from France state, that the presence of Bonaparte in Italy, and his measures, have increased both the hatred and the suspicions formerly entertained of him. He has at least 120,000 troops of the line upon his Italian territories. It is thought that he meditates nothing less than the conquest of the whole of Italy.—On the other hand there are not less than 80,000 men, Austrians, Russians, and English, ready to resist them. He views the forces, and the precautions of the Russians, at Corfu, with anger and jealousy, and burns with the desire to re-establish his glory in a new conquest of Egypt and Syria. His movements, however, are observed with incessant vigilance, and it is not likely that he will be able to effect any thing this campaign, excepting by intrigue or artifice.

June 15.

A letter from Holland says, that one of the first acts of Schimmelpennick, after he attained his present situation, was, to sign a treaty with Bonaparte, by which the Batavian Republic consented to exchange the Cape of Good Hope for the Island of Bourbon, now called L'Isle de Reunion. It is added, that Bonaparte had engaged, if possible, to restore Ceylon to the Dutch. If the destination of the Toulon fleet really be to the East-Indies, probably Ceylon will be the first object of attack.

The army of Brest, under the orders of Marshal Augereau, has, in an address to his Majesty, renewed their assurance of devoted attachment to him. It concludes thus—"May we Sires, in executing the plans conceived by your genius prove to the English that

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Newport, ss. } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, August 1st 1805.*

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District of Rhode-Island, to wit:

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1 chest Young-hyson do.
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Between five and six o'clock this morning, the debate upon Mr. Whitbread's motion closed, and the House divided, when the motion for the impeachment of Lord Melville, was lost, by a majority of 77—195 being for it, 272 against it.—A second division took place afterwards upon Mr. Bond's amendment for a criminal prosecution against Lord Melville, which was carried by a majority of 9.—Ayes, 238—Noes, 229.—At the trial in the Court of King's Bench, should Lord Melville be convicted, he will simply have to pay what damage the public Treasury has sustained, and the fine will depend upon the verdict of the jury.

June 13.

The country has real cause for exultation in the result of the proceedings instituted against Lord Melville; and although the motion for impeachment has been lost, there can be no doubt that every salutary object will be attained by a criminal prosecution. While the great ends of justice will be kept in view by a process of this nature in the Court of King's Bench, his Lordship will have, like all his fellow-subjects, the best possible means of vindicating his conduct, and asserting that innocence which he so strenuously and conscientiously maintained in his speech, addressed to the House of Commons. Had the civil proceedings, which were first ordered by the House, been carried on, they might have lasted for a very considerable time, and been productive of no satisfactory results, either to the public mind or to Lord Melville himself. If he be innocent, he has now the means of defending himself; if he be guilty, let him meet with that punishment which the laws of this country, and the verdict of a British Jury, shall award!—The House of Commons could not, with a true sense of the purity with which the administration of public affairs should be conducted, do less than what their vote of this morning established; for it has been fully found that his Lordship connived at the diversion of the public money from its proper course into another channel; that he participated in the profits arising from that diversion, and that he expended a considerable sum in secret services in Scotland, the disclosure of which he refuses to make. These are charges that certainly called for a criminal prosecution, and he has now to look to the most impartial tribunal in the world, for his final acquittal or condemnation. A singular circumstance in both divisions of this morning, was the same total number of Members present—FOUR HUNDRED and SIXTY-SEVEN.—Those who voted for the criminal prosecution constituting a majority of nine, will be the more endeared to the country, by the reflection that the entire influence and strength of the minister were exerted on the opposite side.

June 14.

The latest advices from Constantinople mention, that the Grand Seignior persists in his refusal to acknowledge Bonaparte as Emperor of France. The Interpreter of the French Embassy had for some weeks been in possession of a letter from Napoleon, addressed to his Highness, but the Grand Vizier had not granted him an opportunity of delivering it.

Private letters from Vienna state, that the Emperor of the French has demanded of the Court of Vienna permission to occupy Austrian Dalmatia with French troops. It is much doubted, whether that Court will consent to this proposal.

Our Fleet off Brest is superior to the French, not in numbers, but in force, consisting of twenty-one ships of the line, of which no less than eleven are of three decks, besides frigates. The enemy has the same total of the line, but only three three-deckers. Our ships are in daily expectation of their coming out, as they have 27,000 troops *embarked*, and their ships of the line appear full of men.

Private letters from France state, that the presence of Bonaparte in Italy, and his measures, have increased both the hatred and the suspicions formerly entertained of him. He has at least 120,000 troops of the line upon his Italian territories. It is thought that he meditates nothing less than the conquest of the whole of Italy.—On the other hand there are not less than 80,000 men, Austrians, Russians, and English, ready to resist them. He views the forces, and the precautions of the Russians, at Corfu, with anger and jealousy, and burns with the desire to re-establish his glory in a new conquest of Egypt and Syria. His movements, however, are observed with incessant vigilance, and it is not likely that he will be able to effect any thing this campaign, excepting by intrigue or artifice.

June 15.

A letter from Holland says, that one of the first acts of Schimmelpennick, after he attained his present situation, was, to sign a treaty with Bonaparte, by which the Batavian Republic consented to exchange the Cape of Good Hope for the Island of Bourbon, now called L'Isle de Reunion. It is added, that Bonaparte had engaged, if possible, to restore Ceylon to the Dutch. If the destination of the Toulon fleet really be to the East-Indies, probably Ceylon will be the first object of attack.

The army of Brest, under the orders of Marshal Augereau, has, in an address to his Majesty, renewed their assurance of devoted attachment to him. It concludes thus—"May we Sires, in executing the plans conceived by your genius prove to the English that

your enmity towards the diſturbers of the world, equals our attachment to the hero who wiſhes only for its peace and happineſs!"

The miſſion of M. Novoſilzow occupies much of the attention of the Paris Journaliſts; and an article from Hamburgh in one of them ſays, that a Congreſs for a General Peace is to be held at Bruſſels: That Novoſilzow and the Pruſſian Miniſter are to negociate for Great-Britain, and the port of Oſtend is to be opened, to carry on the diplomatic correſpondence with England.

June 20.

At a late ſitting of the Criminal Tribunal of Paris, General Dubuc and M. Roſſelin were convicted of conſpiracy againſt the crown and government of France, and ſentenced to death. The ſentence was executed a few hours after the termination of their trial.

A private letter from Paris, received by a foreign Miniſter at our court, is ſaid to ſtate, that an attempt was made to aſſaſſinate Bonaparte at Milan, and that he narrowly eſcaped. He was crowned at Milan the 26th of May; he wore the ancient iron crown with which the Lombard Kings were crowned, and when he placed it upon his head he ſaid aloud, "*Dieu me la donne, gare a qui la touche.*"

The Northern Powers of Europe ſeem wholly pacific. The diſputes of Sweden and France are in the way of amicable ſettlement. The armies of Auſtria are on the march, but we conſider this rather as a jealouſy naturally ariſing from the late proceedings in Italy, than any deſign of war. The pacific propoſition made by Bonaparte to certain powers on the continent, occaſions the delay of the ratification of the treaties between England, Ruſſia and Sweden.

Every thing is ſtill conjecture reſpecting the combined fleets, *except* that Lord Nelſon has not purſued them by a right route.

Accounts are ſaid to have reached town yeſterday from Liſbon, which repreſent the Portugueſe cabinet in a very embarraſſed ſituation, in conſequence of ſome freſh demands having been made upon it, the tendency of which is to exclude all Engliſh ſhips and merchandize from the ports of that country. We give this ſtatement as we received it, without being able to aſcertain the degree of credit to which it is entitled.

His Majeſty this day communicated a Meſſage to Parliament, informing them "That the communications which had taken place between him and certain Continental Powers, had not yet been brought to ſuch a point as could enable him to lay the reſult before Parliament, or to enter into any further explanations with the French Government, conſiſtently with the declaration made in the ſpeech at the commencement of the ſeſſion, &c.

VOTES of thanks paſſed both Houſes of Parliament, and aſſurances of their moſt cordial ſupport in enabling his Majeſty to adopt ſuch ſteps as might be beſt calculated for the ſafety of Great Britain, and the general intereſts of Europe. The vote of thanks was oppoſed in both Houſes—it paſſed the Peers, 111 to 58. The Prince of Wales was in the minority. In the Commons it paſſed without a diviſion. A vote for more money to be expended in ſubſidies has alſo paſſed.

MR. PITT.

Mr. Whitbread, this day, made his motion of cenſure, for culpable neglect, (chiefly in not acting upon the information of Mr. Raikes) on the chancellor of the Exchequer. After a ſpeech of ſome length reſpecting the topics which are already amply before the public, he moved a ſtring of Reſolutions. Mr. Pitt ably defended himſelf, and the ſenſe of the Houſe, and even of the Oppoſition, was evidently with him. Mr. Fox acknowledged himſelf perfectly ſatisfied; but as the proceedings of the Miniſters had been irregular, he propoſed a Bill of indemnity. This was agreed to, and the Reſolutions cheerfully withdrawn.

July 2.

The Houſe of Commons, have voted to reſcind their reſolution directing the Attorney-General to proſecute Lord Melville in a Court of Juſtice; and voted that he be impeached of High Crimes &c. before the Houſe of Lords.—Meſſrs. Whitbread, Fox, Gray, Sheridan, &c. are of the Committee to conduct the impeachment. A bill has been brought into Parliament to indemnify Trotter, in order to make him an unexceptionable and intrepid witneſs againſt Lord Melville.

The Senate of the Ligurian Republic (Genoa) have voted its incorporation with the French Empire; which has been accepted by Bonaparte!

The Pruſſian Monarch (by a note through Baron Hardenberg) has avowed his reſolution to prevent the ſubſidiary treaty with Great-Britain, for 25,000 Swediſh troops being carried into effect.

Auſtria is ſaid to have demanded an explicit explanation of Bonaparte, reſpecting his farther deſigns on Italy. A letter from Milan mentions that the ſeat of the Italian government will ſhortly be removed to Rome, "the ancient metropolis of the world"—and that fears are entertained that Naples will next fall under Napoleon.

The articles of Impeachment againſt Lord Melville was ordered to be printed on the 4th of July, and to be taken into conſideration on the 9th. There are eight ſpecific charges; five of them amount to 84 000*l.* deficiency; the other three regard the ſuppoſed violation of the law in drawing the naval money, &c.

The Ruſſian General, Baron de Winzingerode has been ſent from Peterſburgh to Berlin, to ſettle the differences between that Court and Sweden; but hitherto without effect. The General has declared that his maſter was bound by treaty to ſupport Sweden with his whole force in any defenſive war in which that Government might be involved.

Pruſſia has not yet acknowledged Bonaparte's title to the Crown of Italy, notwithſtanding the aſſertion of the French Journaliſts to the contrary. In anſwer to the letter of Bonaparte, announcing his exceptance of this Crown, Pruſſia only thanked him for his communication, and for the aſſurances he was pleaſed to give of his moderation. The King added, that he was but remotely concerned in the affairs of Italy, and he hoped the Emperor would conſult thoſe powers more immediately intereſted, particularly Auſtria.—Bonaparte's new titles were neither given in the ſuperſcription nor in the courſe of the letter.

July 5.

Auſtria and France.—We have heard it ſaid, that on ſome late occaſion, Bonaparte ſpoke to the Auſtrian Miniſter with a violence, inſult and menace, ſuch as have never occurred in civilized times. The words were ſo preſumptuous and indecent, that, if communicated, they muſt have excited the utmoſt indignation. Subſequent events have not contributed to allay it. Auſtria has been reinforcing her army.

Invaſion.—Accounts were yeſterday received, that the enemy's flotilla, at Boulogne, continue in a ſtate of perfect readineſs for ſea, and that Bonaparte is expected there about the end of the preſent month. Ten thouſand troops who had been ſent into the interior, in conſequence of ſome inſurrectionary ſymptoms, had returned to the coaſt; and there was every appearance of an attempt being ſhortly made to croſs the Channel.

Embargo in Holland.—The Captain of a neutral ſhip, who left the Texel on the 28th ult. brings an account of an embargo having been laid on all the ſhipping in the Dutch ports. It was only by ſlipping his cable in the night that he effected his eſcape.

The Dutch men of war, and the tranſports in the Texel have for ſome time paſt been in readineſs to put to ſea, and were only waiting for a favourable opportunity to come out. From the embargo having been laid, it is ſuppoſed, the next accounts will ſhew that they have proceeded on their voyage.

Private letters from Holland ſpeak of the increaſing diſcontent throughout that country, and expreſs a ſerious apprehenſion that another Revolution, more conſonant to his views and feelings than any which has taken place, is at preſent meditated by the Corſican Tyrant.

Britiſh Navy.—The great and rapid increaſe of men of war of all deſcriptions from 120 guns, to a cutter of 10 guns, within theſe 12 months, proves very ſtrongly the exertions of the preſent Admiralty and thoſe under their orders; there being now in commiſſion ready for ſea, *NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE* ſail of veſſels, actually employed, for each of which, numerical ſignals are appointed, from 1 to 923, and from A to Z, to know each other at ſea, and to be known at the telegraphs and ſignal poſts, and by the different Port Admirals. In the above number of 923 are not included any armed tranſports, or hired armed tenders, but only ſuch line of battle ſhips, frigates, ſloops, gun-brigs and cutters, as are commanded by Poſt Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of the Royal Navy. In the above number, the priſon, hoſpital, and ſtop ſhips in harbour, are alſo excluded.

Return of the total effective ſtrength of the Britiſh army at home and abroad on the 1ſt of May, 1805.

	Cavalry.	*Infantry.*	*Militia.*
In G. Britain, and the Iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey	15,019	47,845	59,223
Ireland,	3 763	23,371	19,571
On Foreign Stations,	2,670	59,116	
General Total	21 452	130.332	78,394

17,671 men for limited ſervice, and 20,727 men belonging to foreign and provincial corps in Britiſh pay, are included in the above general total of Cavalry and Infantry.

It appears that the King of Sweden had offered to furniſh 35 000 men for the ſervice of England, provided a ſubſidy of 2,000,000 was allowed him. Difficulties reſpecting the ſubſidy delayed the negotiation; until it reached the King of Pruſſia's ear, who has remonſtrated againſt the ſupply of the troops.

The Bill now before Parliament, reſpecting the future internal regulation of the Cuſtom-Houſe, is of great importance to the commercial part of the community. No Clerk or Officer will be admitted to take any fee whatever, on any pretence, but in lieu thereof are to have a reaſonable augmentation of ſalary.

Gen. Sir Eyre Coote is, we hear, nominated to ſucceed the preſent Governor of Jamaica, and it is ſaid, that the expedition, which was intended to ſail from Cork, under Gen. Coote is for the preſent laid aſide.

Hamilton Rowan has returned to Ireland, having received his Majeſty's pardon. He made promiſes of future loyalty in open court.

The Attorney-General, who is a friend of Lord Melville, has given his opinion, that his Lordſhip has been guilty of a breach of the laws, and muſt be convicted.

Madame Eliza Bonaparte reſides, in much ſeclusion, at Chamberwell, at the houſe of her relative, Mrs. Glenny.

Intelligence is ſaid to have reached Government, of the determination of Auſtria to co-operate in a deciſive and vigorous manner againſt France, in conſequence of the conſolidation of the Ligurian Republic with the empire of Bonaparte, who is ſtated, on receiving a diſpatch at Milan from Vienna, to have declared, that as Francis ſeemed tired of the Imperial Crown, he ſhould take the firſt opportunity of adding it to his own.

A Meſſina article of June 17, ſays—That an American ſquadron, conſiſting of 13 veſſels, of different ſizes, of which part is in our port, and the other in Syracuſe, is ſhortly to make a new attack on Tripoli.

We informed the public yeſterday, that his Majeſty has lately been unfortunately afflicted with a complaint in his eyes. It is with deep regret we have to ſtate to day, that that complaint is of a moſt ſerious nature.

We received this morning the Paris Papers to the 26th, and Dutch to the 27th ult. The Decree for incorporating Genoa with the French Empire has been carried into execution, and on the 11th of June that ancient Republic was finally deſtroyed, and the French flag hoiſted upon all the fortifications and ſhips in the harbour!—There is in the Moniteur an article, inſerted we may be ſure not without deſign, from Caſtiglioni, in which a pompous diſplay is given of the ſtrength of the French army encamped, amounting to 48 battalions of infantry, 45 ſquadrons of cavalry, and a large train of artillery. "Beſides this army," ſays the article in queſtion, "we have a diviſion at Genoa, another at Florence, a third at Naples, and in ſhort, more troops in Italy than we ever had, independently of the corps of Italian troops, who appear anxious to render themſelves worthy of their Sovereign." In reading this article it ſtruck us that this pompous diſplay of military ſtrength was made under the impreſſion of ſuſpicion with reſpect to the deſigns of Auſtria, and with a view to convince her that this was the moſt unſeaſonable time for her to undertake any thing againſt the French power in Italy. It would not have been neceſſary for Bonaparte to have had more troops in Italy than ever he had, for the mere purpoſe of coronation parade. Had he not been ſuſpicious of Auſtria, he would have avoided pouring ſo many troops into Italy, in order that he might not give umbrage, or induce the Court of Vienna to believe, that he viewed it with ſuſpicion.

M. Novoſilzow's miſſion is conſidered by the Paris Journaliſts as likely to tend to peace between Ruſſia and France. They obſerve upon it "if Ruſſia had unſuitable propoſals to make, ſhe would not incur the expence of an embaſſy, becauſe the character of the Emperor Napoleon is now too well known in Europe, for any one to hope to impoſe upon him by political illuſion or boaſting.—Ruſſia has neither an intereſt nor the means of contending with a coloſſal power ſo well eſtabliſhed as France; and hence it is permitted to reckon upon an approximation which may be uſeful to the two countries."—At any rate, the Pariſian Journaliſts will not admit the probability of a Continental War.—"At Paris, as well as Vienna," they ſay "every things concurs in aſſuring us that peace will not be diſturbed. The deſire manifeſted by the Emperors of Germany and France to preſerve the good underſtanding that exiſts between the two Courts—every things changes our hope to certainty. The reſult of this ſecurity is the ſame at Paris as at Vienna. The funds at both places have riſen. At Paris they continue to riſe, and the five per cents which were at 60 when the Emperor ſet off for Italy, were on the 23d June at 62." The riſe of the Auſtrian funds was certainly not produced by any pacific hopes, but by the determination of the Government to repay at fixed periods the ſums lent by the Dutch to Auſtria during the war. We believe that ſo far from being on good terms with Bonaparte, ſhe has lately preſented a ſtrong remonſtrance, and demanded an explicit declaration with reſpect to his views in Italy.

Hopes, we are happy to ſtate, are now entertained that the cataract will not extend to both his Majeſty's eyes.—His Majeſty we are rejoiced to ſtate, is otherwiſe in moſt excellent health.

We can aſſure our readers, from the moſt reſpectable and undoubted authority, that the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Vanſittart, have reſigned the offices they held in the Adminiſtration.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 22.

Alliances.—Letters from Conſtantinople, mention, that two grand Councils of the Miniſters of the Porte, have been lately held, on the ſubject of a triple alliance between England, the Porte and another Power.—It is ſaid by ſome that this treaty is already ſigned; and by others, that the Turkiſh Miniſtry continued to manifeſt no inconſiderable portion of irreſolution.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 23.

SOME time ago there was an account in the northern papers of a gentleman's marriage to a lady who had ſo many names that when they were read in detail ſome ſimple ſouls imagined he had married all the women in the village. Calculating in the ſame way ſome might be induced to imagine that Mr. Livingſton, at New-Orleans, had married the whole State of Louiſiana, Mrs. Livingſton having, before her acceſſion to that high name, had no leſs than *ſeven* names.—Should his Spaniſh wife be as rich in doubloons as ſhe is in names, the national coffer will probably benefit by the alliance he has made. It muſt be recollected that immediately after Mr. Livingſton had voted for Mr. Jefferſon, when Congreſs were balloting for a Preſident, that gentleman was appointed Attorney for the diſtrict of New-York, out of which office that giant of the law, Mr. Harriſon, had been turned:—That bonds to a prodigiouſly great amount, were lodged with him by the Collector, and other revenue officers, to be collected; that they were collected with unuſually great diligence; and that the monies as faſt as received on them, were *pocketed by Mr. Jefferſon's honeſt Attorney*; that within a few weeks he engulphed *one hundred thouſand dollars*, for the United States, and then taking leave of them, *a la Francaiſe*, went to Louiſiana, leaving no other ſecurity for this trifling debt, than a confeſſion of judgment for 100 000 dollars. Some proceſs was expected to be iſſued againſt Livingſton, although he had fled to New-Orleans, when that place became *no longer a foreign country*. Nothing of the kind however was done. By ſome ſaucy wits and jeſters the paſſive conduct of government was aſcribed to fear; to bad nerves; to the dread that if Livingſton was purſued, he might tell tales; that he might make ſome precious confeſſion; that he might develope the cauſe of his being appointed Diſtrict Attorney, and tell all that paſſed between himſelf and a certain great man upon that occaſion. It is to be hoped however that Mr. Jefferſon was not influenced by any ſuch conſiderations; and that he, or Mr. Gallatin, or whoever elſe may be the proper officer, for this kind of ſervice, was reſtrained from calling upon Mr. Livingſton by a wiſe policy—by the expectation of getting nothing at that time. As Ned had made ſeveral large fortunes at New-York, there was a great chance of his making one at Orleans, either by marriage, or by one of thoſe other expedients for which that gentleman is ſaid to have a happy genius. Should he, with his Spaniſh lady, have got a good Spaniſh fortune, it is to be hoped that he will be *invited* to return the 100 000 dolls. which he *borrowed of the people of the United States.*

July 24.

We are happy to have it in our power to ſtate, that the Collector of the Cuſtoms has received a letter from Captain Commandant Tingey, Superintendant of the Navy-Yard at Waſhington, informing him, that he has received orders poſitively to fit the frigate Adams for ſea, and expects ſhe will be ready for ſea in a fortnight (from the 8th inſt.)—It is probable that Capt. Murray will command her.—The brig Hornet, and a brig to be launched at Baltimore in a few days, are alſo commiſſioned, and to ſail with all poſſible ſpeed. It is intended that theſe veſſels ſhall guard our harbour, and the coaſt generally.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 8.

The *Petit Cenſeur*, of this city, ſays that General Moreau has actually ſailed from Cadiz, in the ſhip New-York, for Philadelphia; and that the houſe of Mr. Leguin, has been taken for him, at Morriſville, near Trenton, New-Jerſey.

Every well-wiſher of our country will be gratified to hear, that the frigate Adams, and two brigs, are fitting out for the protection of the coaſt, and expected to proceed in a ſhort time to Charleſton. The numerous depredations which have been committed off that port, have no doubt pointed out to government the neceſſity of employing on the coaſt, a ſufficient force, to protect us from the petty privateers, which lurk about our harbours, and daily capture and plunder our veſſels; and it is to be hoped that the benefit which will be derived from this ſmall force, will induce government to increaſe it, ſo as to be able to prevent or puniſh the repetition of ſuch a national-inſult as was received in the harbour of New-York laſt ſummer.—Charleſton is again blockaded by a French privateer, mounting four ſmall guns, and one 18 pounder; ſhe has captured one ſhip, and examined ſome others.

August 9.

By an arrival yeſterday from Algeſiras, we learn, that the Spaniards have detained and ſent into that place ſeveral American veſſels. And by accounts received laſt evening by the ſhip Polly from Newry, we have the unpleaſant intelligence, that the ſhip Mary, bound from this port to Liverpool, had been detained by a Spaniſh privateer, and ordered for Bilboa.

We alſo learn by the veſſel from Algeſiras that the United States frigate John Adams

your enmity towards the disturbers of the world, equals our attachment to the hero who wishes only for its peace and happiness!"

The mission of M. Novozilzow occupies much of the attention of the Paris Journalists, and an article from Hamburgh in one of them says, that a Congress for a General Peace is to be held at Brussels: That Novozilzow and the Prussian Minister are to mediate for Great-Britain, and the port of Ostend is to be opened, to carry on the diplomatic correspondence with England.

June 20.

At a late sitting of the Criminal Tribunal of Paris, General Dubuc and M. Rossilin were convicted of conspiracy against the crown and government of France, and sentenced to death. The sentence was executed a few hours after the termination of their trial.

A private letter from Paris, received by a foreign Minister at our court, is said to state, that an attempt was made to assassinate Bonaparte at Milan, and that he narrowly escaped. He was crowned at Milan the 26th of May; he wore the ancient iron crown with which the Lombard Kings were crowned, and when he placed it upon his head he said aloud, "*Dieu me la donne, gare a qui la touche.*"

The Northern Powers of Europe seem wholly pacific. The disputes of Sweden and France are in the way of amicable settlement. The armies of Austria are on the march, but we consider this rather as a jealousy naturally arising from the late proceedings in Italy, than any design of war. The pacific proposition made by Bonaparte to certain powers on the continent, occasions the delay of the ratification of the treaties between England, Russia and Sweden.

Every thing is still conjecture respecting the combined fleets, *except* that Lord Nelson has not pursued them by a right route.

Accounts are said to have reached town yesterday from Lisbon, which represent the Portuguese cabinet in a very embarrassed situation, in consequence of some fresh demands having been made upon it, the tendency of which is to exclude all English ships and merchandize from the ports of that country. We give this statement as we received it, without being able to ascertain the degree of credit to which it is entitled.

His Majesty this day communicated a Message to Parliament, informing them "That the communications which had taken place between him and certain Continental Powers, had not yet been brought to such a point as could enable him to lay the result before Parliament, or to enter into any further explanations with the French Government, consistently with the declaration made in the speech at the commencement of the session, &c.

VOTES of thanks passed both Houses of Parliament, and assurances of their most cordial support in enabling his Majesty to adopt such steps as might be best calculated for the safety of Great Britain, and the general interests of Europe. The vote of thanks was opposed in both Houses—it passed the Peers, 111 to 58. The Prince of Wales was in the minority. In the Commons it passed without a division. A vote for more money to be expended in subsidies has also passed.

MR. PITT.

Mr. Whitbread, this day, made his motion of censure, for culpable neglect, (chiefly in not acting upon the information of Mr. Raikes) on the chancellor of the Exchequer. After a speech of some length respecting the topics which are already amply before the public, he moved a string of Resolutions. Mr. Pitt ably defended himself, and the sense of the House, and even of the Opposition, was evidently with him. Mr. Fox acknowledged himself perfectly satisfied; but as the proceedings of the Ministers had been irregular, he proposed a Bill of indemnity. This was agreed to, and the Resolutions cheerfully withdrawn.

July 2.

The House of Commons, have voted to rescind their resolution directing the Attorney-General to prosecute Lord Melville in a Court of Justice; and voted that he be impeached of High Crimes &c. before the House of Lords.—Messrs. Whitbread, Fox, Gray, Sheridan, &c. are of the Committee to conduct the impeachment. A bill has been brought into Parliament to indemnify Trotter, in order to make him an unexceptionable and intrepid witness against Lord Melville.

The Senate of the Ligurian Republic (Genoa) have voted its incorporation with the French Empire; which has been accepted by Bonaparte!

The Prussian Monarch (by a note through Baron Hardenberg) has avowed his resolution to prevent the subsidiary treaty with Great-Britain, for 25,000 Swedish troops being carried into effect.

Austria is said to have demanded an explicit explanation of Bonaparte, respecting his farther designs on Italy. A letter from Milan mentions that the seat of the Italian government will shortly be removed to Rome, "the ancient metropolis of the world"—and that fears are entertained that Naples will next fall under Napoleon.

The articles of Impeachment against Lord Melville was ordered to be printed on the 4th of July, and to be taken into consideration on the 9th. There are eight specific charges; five of them amount to 84 000*l.* deficiency; the other three regard the supposed violation of the law in drawing the naval money, &c.

The Russian General, Baron de Winzingerode has been sent from Petersburgh to Berlin, to settle the differences between that Court and Sweden; but hitherto without effect. The General has declared that his master was bound by treaty to support Sweden with his whole force in any defensive war in which that Government might be involved.

Prussia has not yet acknowledged Bonaparte's title to the Crown of Italy, notwithstanding the assertion of the French Journalists to the contrary. In answer to the letter of Bonaparte, announcing his exceptance of this Crown, Prussia only thanked him for his communication, and for the assurances he was pleased to give of his moderation. The King added, that he was but remotely concerned in the affairs of Italy, and he hoped the Emperor would consult those powers more immediately interested, particularly Austria.—Bonaparte's new titles were neither given in the superscription nor in the course of the letter.

July 5.

Austria and France.—We have heard it said, that on some late occasion, Bonaparte spoke to the Austrian Minister with a violence, insult and menace, such as have never occurred in civilized times. The words were so presumptuous and indecent, that, if communicated, they must have excited the utmost indignation. Subsequent events have not contributed to allay it. Austria has been reinforcing her army.

Invasion.—Accounts were yesterday received, that the enemy's flotilla, at Boulogne, continue in a state of perfect readiness for sea, and that Bonaparte is expected there about the end of the present month. Ten thousand troops who had been sent into the interior, in consequence of some insurrectionary symptoms, had returned to the coast; and there was every appearance of an attempt being shortly made to cross the Channel.

Embargo in Holland.—The Captain of a neutral ship, who left the Texel on the 28th ult. brings an account of an embargo having been laid on all the shipping in the Dutch ports. It was only by slipping his cable in the night that he effected his escape.

The Dutch men of war, and the transports in the Texel have for some time past been in readiness to put to sea, and were only waiting for a favourable opportunity to come out. From the embargo having been laid, it is supposed, the next accounts will shew that they have proceeded on their voyage.

Private letters from Holland speak of the increasing discontent throughout that country, and express a serious apprehension that another Revolution, more consonant to his views and feelings than any which has taken place, is at present meditated by the Corsican Tyrant.

British Navy.—The great and rapid increase of men of war of all descriptions from 120 guns, to a cutter of 10 guns, within these 12 months, proves very strongly the exertions of the present Admiralty and those under their orders; there being now in commission ready for sea, *NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE* sail of vessels, actually employed, for each of which, numerical signals are appointed, from 1 to 923, and from A to Z, to know each other at sea, and to be known at the telegraphs and signal posts, and by the different Port Admirals. In the above number of 923 are not included any armed transports, or hired armed tenders, but only such line of battle ships, frigates, sloops, gun-brigs and cutters, as are commanded by Post Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of the Royal Navy. In the above number, the prison, hospital, and slop ships in harbour, are also excluded.

Return of the total effective strength of the British Army at home and abroad on the 1st of May, 1805.

	Cavalry.	*Infantry.*	*Militia.*
In G Britain, and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey	15,019	47,845	59,223
Ireland,	3,763	23,371	19,571
On Foreign Stations,	2,670	59,116	—
General Total	21,452	130,332	78,594

17,671 men for limited service, and 20,727 men belonging to foreign and provincial corps in British pay, are included in the above general total of Cavalry and Infantry.

It appears that the King of Sweden had offered to furnish 35 000 men for the service of England provided a subsidy of 2,000,000 was allowed him. Difficulties respecting the subsidy delayed the negotiation; until it reached the King of Prussia's ear, who has remonstrated against the supply of the troops.

The Bill now before Parliament, respecting the future internal regulation of the Custom-House, is of great importance to the commercial part of the community. No Clerk or Officer will be admitted to take any fee whatever, on any pretence, but in lieu thereof are to have a reasonable augmentation of salary.

Gen. Sir Eyre Coote is we hear, nominated to succeed the present Governor of Jamaica, and it is said, that the expedition, which was intended to sail from Cork, under Gen. Coote is for the present laid aside.

Hamilton Rowan has returned to Ireland, having received his Majesty's pardon. He made promises of future loyalty in open court.

The Attorney-General, who is a friend of Lord Melville, has given his opinion, that his Lordship has been guilty of a breach of the laws, and must be convicted.

Madame Eliza Bonaparte resides in much seclusion, at Chamberwell, at the house of her relative, Mrs. Glenny.

Intelligence is said to have reached Government, of the determination of Austria to co-operate in a decisive and vigorous manner against France, in consequence of the consolidation of the Ligurian Republic with the empire of Bonaparte, who is stated, on receiving a dispatch at Milan from Vienna, to have declared, that as Francis seemed tired of the Imperial Crown, he should take the first opportunity of adding it to his own.

A Messina article of June 17, says—That an American squadron, consisting of 13 vessels, of different sizes, of which part is in our port, and the other in Syracuse, is shortly to make a new attack on Tripoli.

We informed the public yesterday, that his Majesty has lately been unfortunately afflicted with a complaint in his eyes. It is with deep regret we have to state to day, that that complaint is of a most serious nature.

We received this morning the Paris Papers to the 26th, and Dutch to the 27th ult. The Decree for incorporating Genoa with the French Empire has been carried into execution, and on the 11th of June that ancient Republic was finally destroyed, and the French flag hoisted upon all the fortifications and ships in the harbour!—There is in the Moniteur an article, inserted we may be sure not without design, from Castiglioni, in which a pompous display is given of the strength of the French army encamped, amounting to 48 battalions of infantry, 45 squadrons of cavalry, and a large train of artillery. "Besides this army," says the article in question, "we have a division at Genoa, another at Florence, a third at Naples, and in short, more troops in Italy than we ever had, independently of the corps of Italian troops, who appear anxious to render themselves worthy of their Sovereign." In reading this article it struck us that this pompous display of military strength was made under the impression of suspicion with respect to the designs of Austria, and with a view to convince her that this was the most unseasonable time for her to undertake any thing against the French power in Italy. It would not have been necessary for Bonaparte to have had more troops in Italy than ever he had, for the mere purpose of coronation parade. Had he not been suspicious of Austria, he would have avoided pouring so many troops into Italy, in order that he might not give umbrage, or induce the Court of Vienna to believe, that he viewed it with suspicion.

M. Le Novozilzow's mission is considered by the Paris Journalists as likely to tend to peace between Russia and France. They observe upon it "if Russia had unsuitable proposals to make, she would not incur the expence of an embassy, because the character of the Emperor Napoleon is now too well known in Europe, for any one to hope to impose upon him by political illusion or boasting.—Russia has neither an interest nor the means of contending with a colossal power so well established as France; and hence it is permitted to reckon upon an approximation which may be useful to the two countries."—At any rate, the Parisian Journalists will not admit the probability of a Continental War.—"At Paris, as well as Vienna," they say "every things concurs in assuring us that peace will not be disturbed. The desire manifested by the Emperors of Germany and France to preserve the good understanding that exists between the two Courts—every things changes our hope to certainty. The result of this security is the same at Paris as at Vienna. The funds at both places have risen. At Paris they continue to rise, and the five per cents which were at 60 when the Emperor set off for Italy, were on the 23d June at 62." The rise of the Austrian funds was certainly not produced by any pacific hopes, but by the determination of the Government to repay at fixed periods the sums lent by the Dutch to Austria during the war. We believe that so far from being on good terms with Bonaparte, she has lately presented a strong remonstrance, and demanded an explicit declaration with respect to his views in Italy.

Hopes, we are happy to state, are now entertained that the cataract will not extend to both his Majesty's eyes.—His Majesty we are rejoiced to state, is otherwise in most excellent health.

We can assure our readers, from the most respectable and undoubted authority, that the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Vansittart, have resigned the offices they held in the Administration.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 22.

Alliances.—Letters from Constantinople, mention, that two grand Councils of the Ministers of the Porte, have been lately held, on the subject of a triple alliance between England, the Porte and another Power.—It is said by some, that this treaty is already signed; and by others, that the Turkish Ministry continued to manifest no inconsiderable portion of irresolution.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 23.

SOME time ago there was an account in the northern papers of a gentleman's marriage to a lady who had so many names that when they were read in detail some simple souls imagined he had married all the women in the village. Calculating in the same way some might be induced to imagine that Mr. Livingston, at New-Orleans, had married the whole State of Louisiana, Mrs. Livingston having, before her accession to that high name, had no less than *seven* names.—Should his Spanish wife be as rich in doubloons as she is in names, the national coffer will probably benefit by the alliance he has made. It must be recollected that immediately after Mr. Livingston had voted for Mr. Jefferson, when Congress were balloting for a President, that gentleman was appointed Attorney for the district of New-York, out of which office that giant of the law, Mr. Harrison, had been turned:—That bonds to a prodigiously great amount, were lodged with him by the Collector, and other revenue officers, to be collected; that they were collected with unusually great diligence; and that the monies as fast as received on them, were *pocketed by Mr. Jefferson's honest Attorney*; that within a few weeks he engulphed *one hundred thousand dollars*, for the United States, and then taking leave of them, *a la Francaise*, went to Louisiana, leaving no other security for this trifling debt, than a confession of judgment for 100 000 dollars. Some process was expected to be issued against Livingston, although he had fled to New-Orleans, when that place became *no longer a foreign country*. Nothing of the kind however was done. By some saucy wits and jesters the passive conduct of government was ascribed to fear; to bad nerves; to the dread that if Livingston was pursued, he might tell tales; that he might make some precious confession; that he might develope the cause of his being appointed District Attorney, and tell all that passed between himself and a certain great man upon that occasion. It is to be hoped however that Mr. Jefferson was not influenced by any such considerations; and that he, or Mr. Gallatin, or whoever else may be the proper officer, for this kind of service, was restrained from calling upon Mr. Livingston by a wise policy—by the expectation of getting nothing at that time. As Ned had made several large fortunes at New-York, there was a great chance of his making one at Orleans, either by marriage, or by one of those other expedients for which that gentleman is said to have a happy genius. Should he, with his Spanish lady, have got a good Spanish fortune, it is to be hoped that he will be *invited* to return the 100 000 dolls. which he *borrowed of the people of the United States.*

July 24.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the Collector of the Customs has received a letter from Captain Commandant Tingey, Superintendant of the Navy-Yard at Washington, informing him, that he has received orders positively to fit the frigate Adams for sea, and expects she will be ready for sea in a fortnight (from the 8th inst.)—It is probable that Capt. Murray will command her.—The brig Hornet, and a brig to be launched at Baltimore in a few days, are also commissioned, and to sail with all possible speed. It is intended that these vessels shall guard our harbour, and the coast generally.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 8.

The *Petit Censeur*, of this city, says that General Moreau has actually sailed from Cadiz, in the ship New-York, for Philadelphia; and that the house of Mr. Leguin, has been taken for him, at Morrisville, near Trenton, New-Jersey.

Every well-wisher of our country will be gratified to hear, that the frigate Adams, and two brigs, are fitting out for the protection of the coast, and expected to proceed in a short time to Charleston. The numerous depredations which have been committed off that port, have no doubt pointed out to government the necessity of employing on the coast, a sufficient force, to protect us from the petty privateers, which lurk about our harbours, and daily capture and plunder our vessels; and it is to be hoped that the benefit which will be derived from this small force, will induce government to increase it, so as to be able to prevent or punish the repetition of such a national insult as was received in the harbour of New-York last summer.—Charleston is again blockaded by a French privateer, mounting four small guns, and one 18 pounder; she has captured one ship, and examined some others.

August 9.

By an arrival yesterday from Algesiras, we learn, that the Spaniards have detained and sent into that place several American vessels. And by accounts received last evening by the ship Polly from Newry, we have the unpleasant intelligence, that the ship Mary, bound from this port to Liverpool, had been detained by a Spanish privateer, and ordered for Bilboa.

We also learn by the vessel from Algesiras, that the United States frigate John Adams

and 7 gun boats had arrived at Algeſiras and ſailed from thence the 18th of June, to join the Mediterranean ſquadron.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 13.

Jerome Bonaparte.—We have ſeen a letter from a gentleman, in Paris, to his friend in this town, dated May 26, 1805, which ſays, "Jerome Bonaparte was preſented to the King of Italy, at Milan, the day before his coronation; and received in full favor and grace. It is ſaid, he is to marry the Queen of Etruria, with whom I had the honor of being in public company in Florence. Jerome's wife is here called Miſs Patterſon; ſhe was forbidden to land, and ordered immediately back to the United States. It is ſaid, however, ſhe is to have a French penſion."

It now appears, that the report, which was in circulation at New-York, a few days ſince, and which ſtated that the Preſident of the United States, feeling a lively ſenſe of the repeated inſults and wrongs daily heaped on our country, had directed an extraordinary ſeſſion of the Senate, is intitled to no credit. We are ſomewhat diſappointed at this, as the communication giving in our laſt from the Enquirer, on the Relations between this country and Spain, impreſſed us with a belief that ſome immediate and energetic meaſures would be taken by adminiſtration to ſecure the rights, and protect the honor of our country.

It is ſaid that the Houſe of *Laogonere and Co.* at *Corunna, (Spain,)* have failed for a large amount; and we underſtand that a number of Merchants of this, and the neighboring towns, will be great ſufferers.

Mr. James M. Henry, has been appointed Agent for the United States in the Iſland of Jamaica, in the room of William Savage, Eſq. reſigned.

According to the laſt news from the Combined Fleet, it appears they had made ſuch progreſs towards Europe, that it is likely they either got ſafe into port or had an engagement before the 12th or 15th of July. News therefore of one or the other of thoſe events may be expected daily.

The Britiſh ſhip Cerberus, "of 32 guns," off the Weſtern Iſlands has captured the French frigate Ville de Paris, "of 44 guns and 350 men," after an action of 3 and a half hours. The Cerberus had 17 men killed and 25 wounded. Amongſt the killed was the firſt Lieut; amongſt the wounded was the captain, Selby.

La Valliant, French frigate of 32 guns, has been taken by La Loire, Britiſh, of 40.

FROM HAYTI.

We are informed that a new arrette of the Haytian government is received at Philadelphia. It enacts that all veſſels coming into their ports ſhall have their cargoes conſigned to a reſident, (black we preſume) merchant who previous to being admitted, to an entry, ſhall give bonds to double the amount accruing on ſuch cargoes. This decree has been iſſued for the purpoſe of ſecuring to the adminiſtration the punctual payment of its duties.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1805.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Boſton, on the 10th inſt. of the Ship John Adams, Capt. Wood, in 36 days from Liverpool, London papers to the 5th of July laſt have been received; *eighteen days* later than by any former arrival.—A ſelection of the moſt important and intereſting articles, received by this arrival, will be found under the foreign head, in this day's Mercury.

THEATRICAL COMMUNICATION.

Mr. HODGKINSON's Benefit is announced for Monday evening next, and the laſt night of his performance here.—When we conſider the univerſal merit of this Gentleman, in his dramatic capacity—and reflect on the particular amuſement the town has received from the verſatility of his talents—we truſt that public liberality will endeavour to recompence his labours;—particularly as the profits of his Benefit, is, it ſeems, the only remuneration he is to receive for his ſervices.

A frequenter of the Theatre.

Spaniſh Affairs.—Various articles have lately been publiſhed, indicating, in a pretty deciſive manner, the want of cordiality between our government and the court of Spain. Reſtitution to our citizens for former ſpoliations is refuſed; freſh ſpoliations are committed; government veſſels are ſeized and carried into port; our miniſter, ſent for the purpoſe of amicably adjuſting the boundaries of Louiſiana, is treated with neglect, and ſuffered to depart without having accompliſhed the object; every thing, in ſhort, ſeems to indicate an approaching rupture.—For all theſe facts, however, we have no other authority than common report and accidental intelligence. If our adminiſtration know any thing of the matter, that knowledge remains with them a profound ſtate ſecret.—Notwithſtanding the important and extenſive commercial connexions which exiſt between the two nations, no intimations are given to our citizens by which to regulate their conduct. They are left to their own ſagacity, unaided by any communications whatever, to divine the progreſs and the iſſue of every negociation. Theſe things are abſolutely intolerable. There is not another nation under Heaven where the people have the *name* of being concerned in the management of the affairs of government, where in fact they are treated with ſuch contempt by the adminiſtration, and are kept in ſuch profound ignorance of matters eſſential to their ordinary buſineſs. Can no means be deviſed to draw forth ſuch information as is important to every claſs of citizens, at the ſame time that government can have no intereſt in withholding it, unleſs it be to conceal their own degradation?

Philad. Ipbia True American.

In the Richmond Enquirer (a democratic paper) of the 5th inſt. are the following

Hints.—"Bonaparte, ſo the report goes in the Mediterranean, employed all his influence over the king of Naples, to diſſuade him from lending his gun-boats during the preſent campaign to our ſquadron before Tripoli."

"Bonaparte, it may be conceived, has employed all his influence over the king of Spain to diſſuade him from executing the convention of 1802, and ſurrendering the Eaſtern ſlip of Louiſiana.

"Who knows whether Bonaparte may not have obtained the ceſſion of the Floridas from Spain, as he formerly obtained the ceſſion of Louiſiana?"

To theſe hints in the Enquirer we ſubjoin the remark that if either Spain or France ſhould hold the Floridas, the United States will fail of obtaining the only object of any value in the acquiſition of Louiſiana, namely, the free Navigation of the Miſſiſippi; for the power that ſhall poſſeſs the Floridas will be able to command the navigation of that river, and to cut off all communication of the Weſtern people with the ocean.

For the information of thoſe who may have buſineſs to tranſact with the following officers, we mention, that THE PRESIDENT of the United States, is at Monticello, the Vice-Preſident, in the interior of New-York; the Secretary of State, in Philadelphia; the Secretary of the Treaſury, in New-York; and the Secretary of War, we believe, at Waſhington.

If the thermometors, by which the meteorological tables have lately been kept, have been correct, the weather this ſummer, has been much warmer in New-England than in Georgia. In all the month of June, and prior to the 15th of July, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, at Savannah, did riſe but twice to 91, and only three times to 90.

The late rains have been very extenſive, and the proſpects of revived vegetation are flattering.

Damage to the amount of 500l. was done in a riot at the Opera Houſe, London, on the night of the 15th of June laſt. Almoſt the whole interior of the Theatre was deſtroyed, chandeliers, boxes, benches, ſcenes, curtains, &c. &c.

A Botanic Garden has been recently eſtabliſhed in South-Carolina, under the auſpices of the Medical Society of that State. The ſubſcribers, for this valuable eſtabliſhment, have been very liberal; a ſuitable ſpot of ground has been already incloſed, and many valuable exotic plants collected.

Fire!—An alarming fire, at Woolwich Arſenal, (England) on the 29th of June laſt. deſtroyed two long ranges of wooden ſtore-houſes; and threatened the deſtruction of the Magazine, in which was between two hundred and three hundred thouſand barrels of powder. By great exertions it was ſaved; and the alarm excited by the danger ſubſided.

In a liſt of privateers fitted out at Barracoa, is La Bancourt, of 8 guns and 100 men, commanded by a WOMAN. There are, it is ſaid, upwards of 40 Americans on board the privateers from that place.

One of the American veſſels recently captured by the Spaniards, and ſent into Algeziras, is the *Jefferſon*, of *Virginia!*

Anecdote.—Lord Nelſon, ſhortly after the memorable battle of Copenhagen, had occaſion to write to his wine-merchant, to whom he facetiouſly apologized for not anſwering his letter, "as he had lately been much *engaged!*"—*Lon. Paper.*

MARRIED.—At Eaſt-Greenwich, Mr. *Benjamin Bateman*, to Miſs *Alice Peirce*, both of that town.

DIED.—At Shelter Iſland, (State of New-York) on the 10th inſt. Mrs. *Abigail Congdon*, conſort of Mr. Joſeph Congdon, and eldeſt daughter of the late John Dockray, in the 45th year of her age.

—In this town, on the 12th inſt. Mrs. *Catharine Coats*, widow of the late Mr. Martin Coates, in the 59th year of her age.

Drowned, near New-Bedford, on Tueſday laſt, by the upſetting of a boat, Mr. *John Norman* of this town, in the 43th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT August 16.

ENTERED,		*From*
Schooner Aaubah & Ruthy,	Shaw,	Santa Cruz
Pegaſus,	Hudſon,	Havanna
Ship Fame,	Gardner,	Ditto
Sloop Fame,	Juſtin,	New-York
CLEARED,		*For*
Ship Levant,	Hazard,	Mediterranean
Sloop Lydia,	Grapon,	New-York
Brig Factor Shearman,		Africa
Schooner Venus,	Barker,	Charleſton
Neptune,	Birney,	New-Providence

Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company are hereby notified, that Ten Dollars on a ſhare, being one-half the fifth inſtalment—will be called in, on or before Thurſday 19th September, 1805; payment to be made at the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance-Office in ſpecie, Bank Bills of the State of Rhode-Iſland, and Bills of the United States.

By Order of the President and Directors,
GEORGE BRIGGS *Sec'ry.*

Newport, August 16, 1805.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late JOSEPH WISEMAN, Eſq are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands, to apply to the ſubſcriber—who has for Sale, a number of valuable Books—Book Caſes and Houſhold Furniture.

CATHARINE WISEMAN, *Adm'x.*

Newport, August 15, 1805.

COLUMBIAN BALLOON.

A. CHARNOCK,

Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he intends exhibiting to public View—A BALLOON—which for beauty of colouring, and Dimentions, ſurpaſſes any thing of the kind ever exhibited on the Continent. Its circumference is 50 feet; the colouring, emblematic of the American Flag; the "*tout enſemble*" renders it an exhibition worthy public notice.—Its aſcenſion will take place, as ſoon as an adequate ſum is raiſed to defray the expence attendant thereon. Place of exhibition will be made known on Monday next.

N. B. The BALLOON will be inflated every day, from the hour of 9, A. M. to 6, P. M.

Newport August 16, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April 19, 1805.*

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

FOR SALE

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere.

July 2, 1805.

Theatre, Newport.

For the Benefit of

Mr. HODGKINSON,

and his laſt night of performance here.

Mr. HODGKINSON moſt reſpectfully acquaints the public, that the *only emolument* he receives from the Theatre, will be derived from the receipts of this evening.

On Monday Evening next, the 19th of Auguſt,

Will be preſented, a much celebrated Comedy, called the

WAY to get MARRIED.

Written by Mr. Moreton, author of "a Cure for the Heart-Ache," "Children in the Woods," &c. &c.

Tangent,	Mr. Hodgkinſon.
Toby Allſpice,	Mr. Bates.
Ganſtic,	Mr. Shapter.
Daſhall,	Mr. Jones.
Captain Faulkner,	Mr. Harper.
Mac Quarry,	Mr. Darley.
Landlord,	Mr. Charnock.
Shopman,	Mr. Bailey.
Waiter,	Mr. Hayman,
Ned,	Mr. Turnbull.
Julia Faulkner,	Mrs. Darley.
Clementina Allſpice,	Mrs. Harper.
Lady Sorrell,	Mrs. Simpſon.

In the courſe of the evening, Mr. HODGKINSON, will ſing, by particular deſire, the much admired SONGS, of

"*The THORN,*"

and

"*Erin go Bragh.*"

Alſo,

The celebrated Burletta Song, of the

COSMETIC DOCTOR;

OR, THE

MAN FOR THE LADIES,

Who can pleaſe them all

At
Acton
and Ealing, at
Ilcheſter and Dorcheſter,
and Chicheſter and
Porcheſter—at Woolwich and
Highgate, and Dulwich and Rye-
gate, at Beckington and Ockington, and
Buckingham and Bockingham, at
Deptford and Hampton, at
Bedford and Bampton, at
Harlow and Charmouth,
and Marlow and
Yarmouth.
At
Dartford
and Darking, and
Hartford and Barking,
at Worſter and Cheſter,
and Gloſter and Leiſter, at
Teddington and Amerſham, and
Paddington and Feverſham, at Holy-head
and River-head, and Marble-head and
Leather-head—where he always
found ſome ſmirking, ſome jer-
king—ſome crummy, ſome
gummy, eyes aſkew, no-
ſes blue, &c.

To which will be added, a Pantomimic Maſterpiece, called

HARLEQUIN's FROLICS,

OR, THE

VILLAGE IN AN UPROAR.

Harlequin,	Mr. Bates.
Farmer,	Mr. Charnock.
Clown,	Mr. Darley.
Cobler,	Mr. Shapter.
Tailor,	Mr. Turnbull.
Cobler,	Mr. Bailey.
Country Girls,	Mrs. Bates, & Mrs. Charnock
Columbine,	Mrs. Harper.

☞ Evenings of performance, Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes, may be taken at the Theatre, on the days of Performance, from 10 o'clock till 1, and from 2 o'clock till 10 P. M.

Boxes 1 Dollar, Pit 50 Cents, Gallery 25 Cents.

Doors opened at half paſt 6, and the curtain drawn up preciſely at half paſt 7 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO or Three Hundred Buſhels of POTATOES.—Enquire of the Printer. *Auguſt 16, 1805.*

JOHN SHEARMAN

Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to No. 133, Thames-Street, oppoſite Meſſrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as uſual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A NUMBER of ſecond-hand Latin and Greek SCHOOL-BOOKS, at leſs than one-half of their original coſt.

Auguſt 9, 1805.

and 7 gun boats had arrived at Algesiras and sailed from thence the 18th of June, to join the Mediterranean squadron.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 13.

Jerome Bonaparte.—We have seen a letter from a gentleman, in Paris, to his friend in this town, dated May 26, 1805, which says, "Jerome Bonaparte was presented to the King of Italy, at Milan, the day before his coronation; and received in full favor and grace. It is said, he is to marry the Queen of Etruria, with whom I had the honor of being in public company in Florence. Jerome's wife is here called Miss Patterson; she was forbidden to land, and ordered immediately back to the United States. It is said, however, she is to have a French pension."

It now appears, that the report, which was in circulation at New-York, a few days since, and which stated that the President of the United States, feeling a lively sense of the repeated insults and wrongs daily heaped on our country, had directed an extraordinary session of the Senate, is intitled to no credit. We are somewhat disappointed at this, as the communication giving in our last from the Enquirer, on the Relations between this country and Spain, impressed us with a belief that some immediate and energetic measures would be taken by administration to secure the rights, and protect the honor of our country.

It is said that the House of *Laogonere and Co.* at *Corunna, (Spain,)* have failed for a large amount; and we understand that a number of Merchants of this, and the neighbouring towns, will be great sufferers.

Mr. James M. Henry, has been appointed Agent for the United States in the Island of Jamaica, in the room of William Savage, Esq. resigned.

According to the last news from the Combined Fleet, it appears they had made such progress towards Europe, that it is likely they either got safe into port or had an engagement before the 12th or 15th of July. News therefore of one or the other of those events may be expected daily.

The British ship Cerberus, "of 32 guns," off the Western Islands has captured the French frigate Ville de Paris, "of 44 guns and 350 men," after an action of 3 and a half hours. The Cerberus had 17 men killed and 25 wounded. Amongst the killed was the first Lieut; amongst the wounded was the captain, Selby.

La Valliant, French frigate of 32 guns, has been taken by La Loire, British, of 40.

FROM HAYTI.

We are informed that a new arrette of the Haytian government is received at Philadelphia. It enacts that all vessels coming into their ports shall have their cargoes consigned to a resident, (black we presume) merchant who previous to being admitted, to an entry, shall give bonds to double the amount accruing on such cargoes. This decree has been issued for the purpose of securing to the administration the punctual payment of its duties.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1805.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Boston, on the 10th inst. of the Ship John Adams, Capt. Wood, in 36 days from Liverpool, London papers to the 5th of July last have been received; *eighteen days* later than by any former arrival.—A selection of the most important and interesting articles, received by this arrival, will be found under the foreign head, in this day's Mercury.

THEATRICAL COMMUNICATION.

Mr. HODGKINSON's Benefit is announced for Monday evening next, and the last night of his performance here.—When we consider the universal merit of this Gentleman, in his dramatic capacity—and reflect on the particular amusement the town has received from the versatility of his talents—we trust that public liberality will endeavour to recompence his labours;—particularly as the profits of his Benefit, is, it seems, the only remuneration he is to receive for his services.

A frequenter of the Theatre.

Spanish Affairs.—Various articles have lately been published, indicating, in a pretty decisive manner, the want of cordiality between our government and the court of Spain. Restitution to our citizens for former spoliations is refused; fresh spoliations are committed; government vessels are seized and carried into port; our minister, sent for the purpose of amicably adjusting the boundaries of Louisiana, is treated with neglect, and suffered to depart without having accomplished the object; every thing, in short, seems to indicate an approaching rupture.—For all these facts, however, we have no other authority than common report and accidental intelligence. If our administration know any thing of the matter, that knowledge remains with them a profound state secret.—Notwithstanding the important and extensive commercial connexions which exist between the two nations, no intimations are given to our citizens by which to regulate their conduct. They are left to their own sagacity, unaided by any communications whatever, to divine the progress and the issue of every negociation. These things are absolutely intolerable. There is not another nation under Heaven where the people have the *name* of being concerned in the management of the affairs of government, where in fact they are treated with such contempt by the administration, and are kept in such profound ignorance of matters essential to their ordinary business. Can no means be devised to draw forth such information as is important to every class of citizens, at the same time that government can have no interest in withholding it, unless it be to conceal their own degradation?

Philad lphia True American.

In the Richmond Enquirer (a democratic paper) of the 5th inst. are the following

Hints.—"Bonaparte, so the report goes in the Mediterranean, employed all his influence over the king of Naples, to dissuade him from lending his gun-boats during the present campaign to our squadron before Tripoli."

"Bonaparte, it may be conceived, has employed all his influence over the king of Spain to dissuade him from executing the convention of 1802, and surrendering the Eastern slip of Louisiana.

"Who knows whether Bonaparte may not have obtained the cession of the Floridas from Spain, as he formerly obtained the cession of Louisiana?"

To these hints in the Enquirer we subjoin the remark that if either Spain or France should hold the Floridas, the United States will fail of obtaining the only object of any value in the acquisition of Louisiana, namely, the free Navigation of the Mississippi; for the power that shall possess the Floridas will be able to command the navigation of that river, and to cut off all communication of the Western people with the ocean.

For the information of those who may have business to transact with the following officers, we mention, that THE PRESIDENT of the United States, is at Monticello, the Vice-President, in the interior of New-York; the Secretary of State, in Philadelphia; the Secretary of the Treasury, in New-York; and the Secretary of War, we believe, at Washington.

If the thermometors, by which the meteorological tables have lately been kept, have been correct, the weather this summer, has been much warmer in New-England than in Georgia. In all the month of June, and prior to the 15th of July, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, at Savannah, did rise but twice to 91, and only three times to 90.

The late rains have been very extensive, and the prospects of revived vegetation are flattering.

Damage to the amount of 500l. was done in a riot at the Opera House, London, on the night of the 15th of June last. Almost the whole interior of the Theatre was destroyed, chandeliers, boxes, benches, scenes, curtains, &c. &c.

A Botanic Garden has been recently established in South-Carolina, under the auspices of the Medical Society of that State. The subscribers, for this valuable establishment, have been very liberal; a suitable spot of ground has been already enclosed, and many valuable exotic plants collected.

Fire!—At alarming fire, at Woolwich Arsenal, (England) on the 29th of June last, destroyed two long ranges of wooden storehouses; and threatened the destruction of the Magazine, in which was between two hundred and three hundred thousand barrels of powder. By great exertions it was saved; and the alarm excited by the danger subsided.

In a list of privateers fitted out at Barracoa, is La Bancourt, of 8 guns and 100 men, commanded by a WOMAN. There are, it is said, upwards of 40 Americans on board the privateers from that place.

One of the American vessels recently captured by the Spaniards, and sent into Algeziras, is the *Jefferson*, of *Virginia!*

Anecdote.—Lord Nelson, shortly after the memorable battle of Copenhagen, had occasion to write to his wine-merchant, to whom he facetiously apologized for not answering his letter, "as he had lately been much *engaged!*"—*Lon. Paper.*

MARRIED.—At East-Greenwich, Mr. *Benjamin Bateman*, to Miss *Alice Peirce*, both of that town.

DIED.—At Shelter Island, (State of New-York) on the 10th inst. Mrs. *Abigail Congdon*, consort of Mr. Joseph Congdon, and eldest daughter of the late John Dockray, in the 45th year of her age.

—In this town, on the 12th inst. Mrs. *Catharine Coats*, widow of the late Mr. Martin Coates, in the 59th year of her age.

Drowned, near New-Bedford, on Tuesday last, by the upsetting of a boat, Mr. *John Norman* of this town, in the 48th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT August 16.

ENTERED,		*From*
Schooner Azubah & Ruthy,	Shaw,	Santa Cruz
Pegasus,	Hudson,	Havanna
Ship Fame,	Gardner,	Ditto
Sloop Fame,	Justin,	New-York
CLEARED,		*For*
Ship Levant,	Hazard,	Mediterranean
Sloop Lydia,	Crapon,	New-York
Brig Factor	Shearman,	Africa
Schooner Venus,	Barker,	Charleston
	Neptune, Birney,	New-Providence

Rhode-Island Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Rhode-Island Insurance Company are hereby notified, that Ten Dollars on a share, being one-half the fifth instalment—will be called in, on or before Thursday 19th September, 1805; payment to be made at the Rhode-Island Insurance-Office in specie, Bank Bills of the State of Rhode-Island, and Bills of the United States.

By Order of the President and Directors,
GEORGE BRIGGS *Sec'ry.*

Newport, August 16, 1805.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late JOSEPH WISEMAN, Esq are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands, to apply to the subscriber—who has for Sale, a number of valuable Books—Book Cases and Household Furniture.

CATHARINE WISEMAN, *Adm'x.*

Newport, August 15, 1805.

COLUMBIAN BALLOON.

A. CHARNOCK,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he intends exhibiting to public View—A BALLOON—which for beauty of colouring, and Dimensions, surpasses any thing of the kind ever exhibited on the Continent. Its circumference is 50 feet; the colouring, emblematic of the American Flag; the "*tout ensemble*" renders it an exhibition worthy public notice.—Its ascension will take place, as soon as an adequate sum is raised to defray the expence attendant thereon. Place of exhibition will be made known on Monday next.

N. B. The BALLOON will be inflated every day, from the hour of 9, A. M. to 6, P. M.

Newport August 16, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April 19, 1805.*

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

FOR SALE

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

July 2, 1805.

Theatre, Newport.

For the Benefit of

Mr. HODGKINSON,

and his last night of performance here.

Mr. HODGKINSON most respectfully acquaints the public, that the *only emolument* he receives from the Theatre, will be derived from the receipts of this evening.

On Monday Evening next, the 19th of August,

Will be presented, a much celebrated Comedy, called the

WAY to get MARRIED.

Written by Mr. Moreton, author of "a Cure for the Heart-Ache," "Children in the Woods," &c. &c.

Tangent,	Mr. Hodgkinson.
Toby Allspice,	Mr. Bates.
Canstic,	Mr. Shapter.
Dashall,	Mr. Jones.
Captain Faulkner,	Mr. Harper.
Mrs. Quarry,	Mr. Darley.
Landlord,	Mr. Charnock.
Shopman,	Mr. Bailey.
Waiter,	Mr. Hayman.
Ned,	Mr. Turnbull.
Julia Faulkner,	Mrs. Darley.
Clementina Allspice,	Mrs. Harper.
Lady Sorrell,	Mrs. Simpson.

In the course of the evening, Mr. HODGKINSON, will sing, by particular desire, the much admired SONGS, of

"*The THORN,*"

and

"*Erin go Bragh.*"

Also,

The celebrated Burletta Song, of the

COSMETIC DOCTOR;

OR, THE

MAN FOR THE LADIES,

Who can please them all

At
Acton
and Ealing, at
Ilchester and Dorchester,
and Chichester and
Porchester—at Woolwich and
Highgate, and Dulwich and Rye-
gate, at Beckington and Ockington, and
Buckingham and Bockingham, at
Deptford and Hampton, at
Bedford and Bampton, at
Harlow and Charmouth,
and Marlow and
Yarmouth.
At
Dartford
and Darking, and
Hartford and Barking,
at Worster and Chester,
and Glo'ster and Lei'ster, at
Teddington and Amersham, and
Paddington and Feversham, at Holy-head
and River-head, and Marble-head and
Leather-head—where he always
found some smirking, some jer-
king—some crummy, some
gummy, eyes askew, no-
ses blue, &c.

To which will be added, a Pantomimic Afterpiece, called

HARLEQUIN's FROLICS,

OR, THE

VILLAGE IN AN UPROAR.

Harlequin,	Mr. Bates.
Farmer,	Mr. Charnock.
Clown,	Mr. Darley.
Cobler,	Mr. Shapter.
Tailor,	Mr. Turnbull.
Cobler,	Mr. Bailey.
Country Girls,	Mrs. Bates, & Mrs. Charnock
Columbine,	Mrs. Harper.

☞ Evenings of performance, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes, may be taken at the Theatre, on the days of Performance, from 10 o'clock till 1, and from 2 o'clock till 10 P. M.

Boxes 1 Dollar, Pit 50 Cents, Gallery 25 Cents.

Doors opened at half past 6, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half past 7 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO or Three Hundred Bushels of POTATOES.—Enquire of the Printer. *August 16, 1805.*

JOHN SHEARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133, Thames-Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A NUMBER of second-hand Latin and Greek SCHOOL-BOOKS, at less than one-half of their original cost.

August 9, 1805.

POETRY.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

THE following Lines are nearly a correct account of an incident that occurred during the laſt campaign in Egypt, which the author, hearing related in company, verſified at the requeſt of a friend, without quitting the room. *The Hero's Death*

THE tumult of battle had ceas'd—high in air
The ſtandard of Britain triumphantly wav'd;
And the remnant of foes had fled in deſpair,
Whom night, intervening, from ſlaughter had ſav'd:

When a Veteran was ſeen, by the light of his lamp,
Slow pacing the bounds of the carcaſe-ſtrewn plain;
Not baſe his intent—for he quitted the camp,
To comfort the dying, not plunder the ſlain.

Tho' doubtleſs, in war, at a ſtory of woe,
Down his age-furrow'd cheek the tears often ran,
Alike proud to conquer, or ſave a brave foe,
He fought like a Hero, but *felt* like a Man!

As he counted the ſlain, "Oh conqueſt!" he cried,
"Thou art glorious indeed! but dearly thou art won."
"Too dearly, alas!" a voice faintly replied—
It thrill'd thro' his heart—*'twas the voice of his Son!*

He liſten'd aghaſt—all was ſilent again—
He ſearch'd by the beams which his lamp feebly ſhed,
And found his brave Son, amidſt hundreds of ſlain,
The corpſe of a comrade ſupporting his head.

"My Henry!" the war-ſhatter'd Soldier exclaim'd,
"Has death rudely wither'd thy laurels ſo ſoon?"
The youth op'd his eyes, as he heard himſelf nam'd,
And awoke for a while from his death-boding ſwoon.

He gaz'd on his father, who knelt by his ſide,
And, ſeizing his hand, preſt it cloſe to his heart:
"Thank Heav'n, thou art here, my dear father!" he cried,
"For ſoon, oh! too ſoon, we forever muſt part!

"Tho' death early calls me from all that I love,
"From glory! from thee! yet perhaps it is giv'n,
"To meet thee again in yon regions above!"
His eye beam'd with hope, as he look'd up to Heav'n.

"Then let not thy boſom with vain ſorrow ſwell,
"Ah! check, ere it riſes, the heart rending ſigh!
"I fought for my King! for my Country!—I fell
"In defence of their rights—and I *glory to die*"

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XLV.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

EXTRACT.

FROM MRS. PILKINGTON'S MIRROR FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TRUTH.

When a man loſes his *integrity*, he loſes the *foundation* of his *virtue*.

TRUTH is ſo great a perfection, that an ancient philoſopher obſerved, if the Almighty thought proper to render himſelf viſible to man, he would chooſe light for his body, and truth for his ſoul. The advantages which are attendant upon an habitual love of truth, and a conſtant practice of its precepts, are ſo ſtriking to every thinking mind, that it is abſolutely aſtoniſhing, that even from motives of policy, it is not univerſally practiſed.

Amidſt the various amiable qualities which have been attributed to Calphurnia, the wife of Julius Cæſar, that of her love for *ſincerity*, and adherence to truth, is particularly mentioned with the applauſe they merit.

Ariſtotle the Macedonian philoſopher, being aſked what a man could gain by telling a falſhood, replied, "Not to be credited when he ſpeaks the truth."

Petrarch, a celebrated Italian poet, reſided in the family of Cardinal Colonna, by whom he was loved for his virtues, and eſteemed for his abilities. A violent quarrel having happened, which that nobleman was anxious to know the foundation of, that he might do juſtice to the injured party, he aſſembled all his houſhold, and compelled them to take a ſolemn oath that they would repreſent the circumſtances with fairneſs and impartiality; and even his brother, the biſhop of Luna, was called upon to make the ſacred aſſertion: but when Petrarch appeared, with an intent of following the biſhop's example, the cardinal inſtantly cloſed the book, ſaying, "As to you, Petrarch, your word is ſufficient."

Zenocrates, an Athenian philoſopher, was ſo highly celebrated for his truth and veracity, that one day, when he approached the altar to confirm by oath, the truth of what he had aſſerted, the judges unanimouſly declared *his word* was a *ſufficient* evidence, and would not ſuffer him to take the oath.

Was I to write volumes with an intention of convincing you of the advantages which reſult from the habit of ſpeaking truth, or the honor which is obtained by the practice of it, I could not convey a ſtronger proof of either, than what may be derived from the above little hiſtorical anecdotes of Petrarch and Zenocrates.

POINT HOTEL.

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the citizens of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has opened a Hotel in that large and elegant three ſtory white Houſe ſituated on the Point, No. 9, Waſhington-Street, a little ſouth of the Point-Ferry. This part of the town is well-known to be by far the moſt pleaſant in Newport, and it being at preſent a little removed from the centre of buſineſs, may beſt ſuit thoſe who may wiſh to live retired; where they may reſt aſſured of being accommodated to their ſatisfaction, by their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Newport, July 19, 1805

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE ſubſcribers having provided themſelves with a ſuitable and convenient Store, No. 95, Thames-ſtreet, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, take this method of ſoliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themſelves that their ſteady attention to the intereſts of ſuch as will entruſt them with the ſale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

HAVING lately made an addition to his former aſſortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old cuſtomers for favors received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapneſs of many articles called for at this ſeaſon—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muſlins of moſt kinds—ſuperfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Caſſimeres—cotton Caſſimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be ound in any ſhop in Newport. *July* 5. 1804.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogſheads New-England Rum.
20 Caſks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogſheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Caſks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muſlin.
2 Caſes Bandannas.
1 Do. Perſians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other Goods which will be ſold very low for Caſh, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tueſdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

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NEW GOODS.
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At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

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EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

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A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewiſe a Pair of black Carriage HORSES—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

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HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred

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Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

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HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM BASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

DR. HALL's NEW-INVENTED
ITCH SOLUTION;

WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all other eruptions on the ſkin, ſuch as *Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburns*, &c.

Whoever wiſhes to be cured of that diſagreeable diſorder called the Itch, may do it with all ſafety, without any trouble or diſagreeable ſmell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This *Solution* will be found a ſafe, certain, and convenient remedy, at home or on a journey, without the filth of greaſe, the ſtench of ſulphur, or poiſon of mercury.

Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY
ISAAC THOMPSON,
Of New-London.

☞ The above may alſo be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, NO. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

July 12, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcripton on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW.
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 5, 1805.

Faſhionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that ſhe's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſtreet; where ſhe has on Sale, a genteel aſſortment of MILLINARY, of the lateſt faſhions, from Europe; conſiſting of Caps, Bonnets, Spaniſh Hats; Lace, figured Sarſnet, black Silk, and cambric muſlin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional aſſortment of the above articles, compriſing a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere. *Newport, May* 3, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12 1-2 *Cents ſingle)*

AN excellent new Publication, (conſiſting of more than 70 pages) entitled

A
FRIENDLY VISIT
TO THE
HOUSE OF MOURNING.

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY, CONSIDER.—*Eccl.* vii. 14.

Many are the ſayings of the Wiſe,
In ancient and in modern books enroll'd,
Extolling Patience——
But to th' afflicted, in his pangs, their ſound
Little prevails; or rather ſeems a tune
Harſh, and of diſſonant mood from his complaint,
Unleſs he feel within
Some ſource of conſolation from above;
Secret refreſhings that repair his ſtrength,
And ſainting ſpirits uphold. MILTON.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.
ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all thoſe who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above buſineſs in the ſhop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where ſtrict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for their paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of the ſame, aſſuring them that he will always keep the beſt of horſes and carriages, and the beſt and moſt experienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of informing them, that he has ſet to running another very handſome Coachee, which will be drove by Mr Iſaac Fiſh, who is well known as an experienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fiſh, or at the houſe of the ſubſcriber No. 184, Thames-Street, (ſecond houſe North of the Brick-Market) will be duly attended to, where the books will be kept, and the firſt name entered will have the preference.

The beſt and well broke horſes and handſome Chaiſes, to let by the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, July 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and very convenient dwelling-houſe, in good repair, with the yard, garden, &c adjoining, formerly the property of Mr. Joſeph Rogers, No. 155, Thames-Street, nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's Store, and is, without exception, one of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in the town of Newport.—There are two convenient ſhops in front.—For further particulars and terms apply to THOMAS D STALL.
No. 184, Thames-Street.

Newport, July 26, 1805.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.
At the Store of *Iſaac & Joſeph Auſtin*

WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co. or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23*d*, 1805.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

on MONDAY the ſecond day of Sept. next, at 11 *o'clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,*

A LOT of LAND containing, by eſtimation, Ten Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the North-Eaſterly part of the town of Newport, it being part of the eſtate of Henry Bliſs, late of Newport, Eſq deceaſed, and by him, in his laſt will and teſtament, ordered to be ſold.—The conditions to be made known at the time and place of ſale.

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, July 26, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

ALSO

A compleat aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

POETRY.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

THE following Lines are nearly a correct account of an incident that occurred during the laft campaign in Egypt, which the author, hearing related in company, verfified at the requeft of a friend, without quitting the room.

The Hero's Death

THE tumult of battle had ceas'd—high in air
The ftandard of Britain triumphantly wav'd;
And the remnant of foes had fled in defpair,
Whom night, intervening, from flaughter had fav'd:

When a Veteran was feen, by the light of his lamp,
Slow pacing the bounds of the carcafe-ftrewn plain;
Not bafe his intent—for he quitted the camp,
To comfort the dying, not plunder the ſlain.

Tho' doubtleſs, in war, at a ſtory of woe,
Down his age-furrow'd cheek the tears often ran,
Alike proud to conquer, or ſave a brave foe,
He fought like a Hero, but 'felt like a Man!'

As he counted the ſlain, "Oh conqueſt!" he cried,
"Thou art glorious indeed! but dearly thou art won."
"Too dearly, alas!" a voice faintly replied—
It thrill'd thro' his heart—*'twas the voice of his Son!*

He liſten'd aghaſt—all was ſilent again—
He ſearch'd by the beams which his lamp feebly ſhed,
And found his brave Son, amidſt hundreds of ſlain,
The corpſe of a comrade ſupporting his head.

"My Henry!" the war-ſhatter'd Soldier exclaim'd,
"Has death rudely wither'd thy laurels ſo ſoon?"
The youth op'd his eyes, as he heard himſelf nam'd,
And awoke for a while from his death-boding ſwoon.

He gaz'd on his father, who knelt by his ſide,
And, ſeizing his hand, preſt it cloſe to his heart:
"Thank Heav'n, thou art here, my dear father!" he cried,
"For ſoon, oh! too ſoon, we forever muſt part!

"Tho' death early calls me from all that I love,
"From glory! from thee! yet perhaps it is giv'n,
"To meet thee again in yon regions above!"
His eye beam'd with hope, as he look'd up to Heav'n.

"Then let not thy boſom with vain ſorrow ſwell,
"Ah! check, ere it riſes, the heart rending ſigh!
"I fought for my King! for my Country!—I fell
"In defence of their rights—and I *glory to die*"

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XLV.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

EXTRACT.

FROM MRS. PILKINGTON'S MIRROR FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TRUTH.

When a man loſes his *integrity*, he loſes the *foundation* of his *virtue*.

TRUTH is ſo great a perfection, that an ancient philoſopher obſerved, if the Almighty thought proper to render himſelf viſible to man, he would chooſe light for his body, and truth for his ſoul. The advantages which are attendant upon an habitual love of truth, and a conſtant practice of its precepts, are ſo ſtriking to every thinking mind, that it is abſolutely aſtoniſhing, that even from motives of policy, it is not univerſally practiſed.

Amidſt the various amiable qualities which have been attributed to Calphurnia, the wife of Julius Cæſar, that of her love for *ſincerity*, and adherence to truth, is particularly mentioned with the applauſe they merit.

Ariſtotle the Macedonian philoſopher, being aſked what a man could gain by telling a falſhood, replied, "Not to be credited when he ſpeaks the truth."

Petrarch, a celebrated Italian poet, reſided in the family of Cardinal Colonna, by whom he was loved for his virtues, and eſteemed for his abilities. A violent quarrel having happened, which that nobleman was anxious to know the foundation of, that he might do juſtice to the injured party, he aſſembled all his houſhold, and compelled them to take a ſolemn oath that they would repreſent the circumſtances with fairneſs and impartiality; and even his brother, the biſhop of Luna, was called upon to make the ſacred aſſertion: but when Petrarch appeared, with an intent of following the biſhop's example, the cardinal inſtantly cloſed the book, ſaying, "As to you, Petrarch, your word is ſufficient."

Zenocrates, an Athenian philoſopher, was ſo highly celebrated for his truth and veracity, that one day, when he approached the altar to confirm by oath, the truth of what he had aſſerted, the judges unanimouſly declared *his word* was a *ſufficient* evidence, and would not ſuffer him to take the oath.

Was I to write volumes with an intention of convincing you of the advantages which reſult from the habit of ſpeaking truth, or the honor which is obtained by the practice of it, I could not convey a ſtronger proof of either, than what may be derived from the above little hiſtorical anecdotes of Petrarch and Zenocrates.

POINT HOTEL.

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the citizens of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has opened a Hotel in that large and elegant three ſtory white Houſe ſituated on the Point, No. 9, Waſhington-Street, a little ſouth of the Point-Ferry. The part of the town is well-known to be by far the moſt pleaſant in Newport, and it being at preſent a little removed from the centre of buſineſs, may beſt ſuit thoſe who may wiſh to live retired; where they may reſt aſſured of being accommodated to their ſatisfaction, by their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Newport, July 19, 1805

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE ſubſcribers having provided themſelves with a ſuitable and convenient Store, No. 95, Thames-ſtreet, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, take this method of ſoliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themſelves that their ſteady attention to the intereſts of ſuch as will entruſt them with the ſale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

HAVING lately made an addition to his former aſſortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old cuſtomers for favors received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapneſs of many articles called for at this ſeaſon—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muſlins of moſt kinds—ſuperfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Caſſimeres—cotton Caſſimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be found in any ſhop in Newport. *July* 5, 1804.

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Pipes Brandy.
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25 Barrels Beef.
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1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

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Newport, May 17, 1805.

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Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lutestring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lutestrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewiſe a Pair of black Carriage HORSES—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

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On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

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Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

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HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

DR. HALL's NEW-INVENTED

ITCH SOLUTION;

WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all other eruptions on the ſkin, ſuch as *Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburns*, &c.

Whoever wiſhes to be cured of that diſagreeable diſorder called the Itch, may do it with all ſafety, without any trouble or diſagreeable ſmell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This *Solution* will be found a ſafe, certain, and convenient remedy, at home or on a journey, without the filth of greaſe, the ſtench of ſulphur, or poiſon of mercury.

Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London.

☞ The above may alſo be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, NO. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

July 12, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcripption on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

Faſhionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that ſhe's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſtreet; where ſhe has on Sale, a genteel aſſortment of MILLINARY, of the lateſt faſhions, from Europe; conſiſting of Caps, Bonnets, Spaniſh Hats; Lace, figured Sarſnet, black Silk, and cambric muſlin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional aſſortment of the above articles, comprifing a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12 1-2 Cents ſingle)

AN excellent new Publication, (conſiſting of more than 70 pages) entitled

A

FRIENDLY VISIT

TO THE

HOUSE OF MOURNING.

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY, CONSIDER.—*Eccl.* vii. 14.

Many are the ſayings of the Wiſe,
In ancient and in modern books enroll'd,
Extolling Patience——
But to th' afflicted, in his pangs, their ſound
Little prevails; or rather ſeems a tune
Harſh, and of diſſonant mood from his complaint,
Unleſs he feel within
Some ſource of conſolation from above;
Secret refreſhings that repair his ſtrength,
And fainting ſpirits uphold. MILTON.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all thoſe who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above buſineſs in the ſhop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where ſtrict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for their paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of the ſame, aſſuring them that he will always keep the beſt of horſes and carriages, and the beſt and moſt experienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of informing them, that he has ſet to running another very handſome Coachee, which will be drove by Mr. Iſaac Fiſh, who is well known as an experienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fiſh, or at the houſe of the ſubſcriber No. 184, Thames-Street, (ſecond houſe North of the Brick-Market) will be duly attended to, where the books will be kept, and the firſt name entered will have the preference.

The beſt and well broke horſes and handſome Chaiſes, to let by the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, July 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and very convenient dwelling-houſe, in good repair, with the yard, garden, &c adjoining, formerly the property of Mr. Joſeph Rogers, No. 155, Thames-Street, nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's Store, and is, without exception, one of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in the town of Newport.—There are two convenient ſhops in front.—For further particulars and terms apply to THOMAS D STALL.

No. 184, Thames-Street.

Newport, July 26, 1805.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

At the Store of *Iſaac & Joſeph Auſtin*

WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co. or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

on MONDAY the ſecond day of Sept. next, at 11 *o'clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,*

A LOT of LAND containing, by eſtimation, Ten Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the North-Eaſterly part of the town of Newport, it being part of the eſtate of Henry Bliſs, late of Newport, Eſq deceaſed, and by him, in his laſt will and teſtament, ordered to be ſold.—The conditions to be made known at the time and place of ſale.

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, July 26, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

ALSO

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804